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8225 f. 62

THE W A L L E T.

A SUPPLEMENTARY EXPOSITION of the

B U D G E T.

Inscribed to the MAN who

KNOWS Himself MINISTER.

— O te, BOLANE, cerebri Felicem!



L O N D O N:

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THE
W. A. L. E. T.

ALFRED W. L. E. T.

B. U. D. G. E. T.

THE W. A. L. E. T.

ALFRED W. L. E. T.

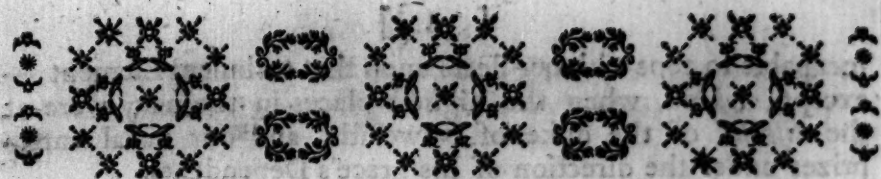
THE W. A. L. E. T.



L O N D O N

THE W. A. L. E. T.

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W A L L E T.

61

THE multiplicity of undeserved attacks that have been made upon the ministry, is, perhaps, as astonishing, as the cool indifference with which they have regarded this enormous clamour. Their enemies have been spurred on to these factious endeavours by an unconquerable vanity, and an ever-stimulating desire after a change in their favour, that they may thereby be reinstated in that power which they used to such inglorious purposes at the commencement of this war. But it is, surely, impossible that the public can so suddenly forget the terror and dependency into which the nation was then thrown by the weak measures of that languid party. I mean, so far forget these things, within so few years, as to desire to see the same men again triumphing at the helm; and exerting (as they most assuredly would) the same means to the same ends. Most of us may as yet remember, that *Britain* was THEN obliged to take refuge in *Hanover*, and fly to that pauntry Electorate for safety from a foe removed from us by the ocean, and ever
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incapable to cope with our fleets upon that turbulent Element;—except, indeed, when the highest places in the navy were at the disposal of the duke of Newcastle, and our naval enterprises under the direction of his grace's Dependents.

It was THEN that the fleet of Britain, her glory and defence, was forced to shrink from the flag of France, and leave the Grand Monarque master of the Mediterranean, and of the important fortrefs of Portmahon! It was THEN that Britain was obliged to unite her destiny with that of the ever-restless king of Prussia; at the unmerciful rate of paying that prince a yearly subsidy of some hundred thousand pounds, upon conditions *which he never observed*; besides maintaining a vast army in Germany, for purposes entirely foreign to the interest of this insular state! It was THEN that Britain embarked in a continental war, whereby she squandered away so many millions of money upon the most romantic projects of *Knight Errantry* that the world ever witnessed; spilt her best blood, and dissipated her almost boundless treasures, in a *Don Quixote* quarrel, where she could never get one shilling by its best success!

It was THEN that Britain placed, or *seemed* to place, her hopes of safety in the Prussian arms. From the success of that monarch she expected, or *affected* to expect, not only a restitution of her American territories, that had been torn from her in time of profound peace, by an enemy always watchful over her own interests; but also an indemnification for past injuries, and a security in time to come. And, indeed, it appeared, that that monarch's friendship was then her only plight anchor. If his Prussian majesty's kindness was not to be depended on, in these respects, it was plain that we had *nothing* to trust to! For the corps of our defeated armies then manured the desarts of America, and their blood fattened the fields of Germany; and, what was worst of all, the French triumphed over us in our own element; robbed our merchants, and disgraced our flag: and the most shameful terrors (terrors
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and despondencies formerly unknown in Britain) at that time rent, with the most racking disquiet, this disgraced, pillaged and trembling nation.

These were the trophies of the duke of Newcastle's administration! and these our triumphs, while the members of the *Coterie* had the direction of our public affairs! And though, in the succeeding administration, the genius of Britain prevailed over that of France, and the unparalleled courage of our troops and naval squadrons repaired our sinking fortunes, and restored to Britain her almost annihilated fame; yet still the same ruinous counsels prevailed with relation to the continent. The German War was continued; that dreadful grave was kept open for our brave soldiers: our treasures were exhausted in that empire; and our national affairs were carried on by borrowing millions upon millions.

By these ruinous measures, a foundation was laid for burying us under an immense load of national debt, anticipating all our funds; and necessitating future administrations to burden the kingdom with taxes upon taxes, in order to keep up our national credit, and prevent the nearly inevitable misfortune of an absolute national bankruptcy.

Had Mr. Pitt's administration continued much longer, or had the succeeding ministry adopted the same German and warlike system of politics, our debt must have stood, by this time, at least *forty millions* beyond its present sum. But happy it is for this nation, that his majesty's wisdom, and that of abler counsellors, have prevented the success of Mr. Pitt's endeavours to throw us in so dreadful a dilemma; from which nothing but the dash of a wet sponge could have possibly removed us: a cure, more dangerous than the disease!

By the prudence of the late ministry, peace is restored to Europe upon such terms as promise to this commercial kingdom every advantage, that the most sanguine could expect from the

the continuance of war. Our territories on the continent of America are extended so far, that our geographers are incapable of marking out their limits; and yet, this we are certain of, they are so determined, that France can no more oppose our claim, though we were to beat it out till the very Tartars and Chinese complained of our Incurfions. Our boundaries with the French power in America are so well settled, that we can never be again embroiled with the court of Versailles upon that subject: and we have there a Theatre for national industry, large enough to exercise our talents, till our subjects in that quarter of the globe shall exceed in riches and numbers those in the other three.

In the West Indies, the extension of our sugar trade is *effectually* provided for by the retention of the Grenades, and all the neutral islands, except St. Lucia; as the fertility of their soil, and the salubrity of their air, promise us benefits, in respect of commerce, which could not be had in those islands we restored; where the rainy seasons were found to be more mortal to our People than the edge of the sword. The natural advantages attendant on the islands we retain, render them easily defensible, extremely wholesome, and capable of vast improvement. Their land is fresh, well-watered with a variety of springs, brooks, and small rivers; while their capacious creeks, and happy situation, insure us, at once, all the blessings of life, and conveniencies of commerce, no where else to be met with under the torrid zone.

At the same time that these islands are so small as to be easily defended, the number of acres they consist of, in the whole, is large enough to employ, in cultivation and improvement, many thousands of hands for some centuries to come. More territory, perhaps, might have been attained in the West Indies by an obstinate continuance of the war, but more never could have been got that could have been of any use to us; for neither the youngest man living, nor even his son's great-grandson, can possibly live to see us straitened for room, in those seas, or
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in America. Why then should we have squandered additional millions to possess ourselves of lands we could not use, and seize on territories which we could never enjoy? No such desire could ever find room in the breast of any man of sense; nor could such ideas have arose in any brain, except in those heads, where the conquest of America was planned to be performed in Germany!

The Spaniard has renounced, for ever, his pretensions to the Cod fishery. The fortress of St. Augustin, together with Florida, and all those parts of Louisiana that lie on this side the Mississippi, is ours; we cannot be tormented with French and Spanish intrigues in those places: nor can our East India company (if we turn our eyes to that quarter) now be perplexed with French pretensions within the limits of their charter. The gums, ivory, negroes, and gold of Africa, invite our great merchants to continue, improve, and extend several species of commerce, equally beneficial to this nation and to our boundless colonies. What more could a commercial nation require? Our trade could not have been put upon a better footing; inasmuch that, as a trading nation, we could not have formed any further views, with the least appearance of reason. Blind ambition might have persuaded us to continue the war, for the sake of ravage and bloodshed: but such schemes are as opposite to our real interests, rightly understood, as incongruous to the dictates of sound morality.

And (to consider matters in every light) if the protection of the *Protestant Religion* was the absolute aim of our military operations on the Continent, for such has been the *talk* of some of our modern patriots, our stipulations in favour of our German allies, surely, sufficiently secured that popular point: but the exhausted Exchequer, and great load of unfunded debt, which this *religious* war had left behind it, laid the ministry, who effected those stipulations, under an indispensable necessity to impose a new burden on the public, which might serve

as a security for the advancement of such sums as were then necessary towards ending the war in a graceful manner; answering contingent expences; and paying off those that were to be totally discharged; that room might be made for that frugality, which was then so much needed in the management of the affairs of the public.

It was also supposed that no *new* imposition would be *left* felt, than that which would immediately affect five or six counties only; and therefore the drinkers of *cyder* were placed on a footing with the drinkers of *beer*; but yet, so prudently was the tax laid on, that the meanest of the people could hardly feel it *at all*.

Thus much I thought necessary to premise, before I proceeded to give the produce of the *Wallet*, in obviation of the contents of the *Budget*. It will be needless to more than barely mention the succeeding incidents, previous to the present administration taking the rule. The earl of Bute, soon after the period we have been speaking of, namely, the peace and the cyder tax, withdrew to enjoy that private station, from which he was drawn by the commands of the best of Kings, and the crying necessity there then was, that some stop should be put to the ruinous plan of dissipation and bloodshed, so wildly and rapidly carrying on by a minister, who seemed to have set no bounds to his extravagance, nor fixed any limits to his ambition.—The affair of Mr. Wilkes is now determined in such a manner, as to convince every impartial person of the justice of the sentence, and the weakness of his cause: and as to the behaviour of the members of the minority, in the case of seizing persons by general warrants, it has been already published to the entire satisfaction of the unprejudiced and unbiassed.

But

* The following Address "To the Leading Members of a late Minority of the House of Commons," appeared in the *Gazetteer* (and since in other papers) on Wednesday, May the 23d. viz.

GENTLEMEN,

But now to the contents of the *Wallet*; which will abundantly and satisfactorily account for those acts of the present administration, that immediately regard the disposition of the revenues; and convince the world, that the *Budget* contains nothing more than Ignorance, Malevolence, Calumny, and Falshood;

GENTLEMEN,

“**T**HAT some of your constituents should not be perfectly acquainted with the motives to that question, which you brought into the house of commons, viz. “*Whether a general warrant from a secretary of state be warrantable by law or not?*” is nothing singular. Distance from the scene of action, and diligence in the misrepresentation of facts, may easily have created a belief that this question was intended to promote the liberty and security of the people: but that you, in your answers to the thanks of those constituents for your conduct in that affair, should declare, “*That you were defending the undoubted and undisputed birth-rights of the subject,*” is an astonishing instance either of your ignorance in the nature of the question, or of your intent to impose on the understanding of the community.

In order to evince the truth of the above assertion, I shall place this object in its just point of view, and fairly lay before you the circumstances which preceded, and those which followed your introduction of the above question into the house. From these, I flatter myself, it will be fairly evinced, that this question did not in its nature tend to the advancement of liberty; and that the idea of securing the persons and papers of the subject from illegal seizure, formed no part of your design in bringing it into the house.

By the verdict which had been given on the trial of Mr. Wilkes against Mr. Wood, it was manifest, that the lord chief justice of the Common-pleas had determined the seizure of persons and papers, on a general warrant, to be illegal. But as by this verdict it appeared, that one only of the twelve judges was of that opinion, and as the object was of too great importance to be rested in the single determination of one man, warrants of that kind having been granted by secretaries of state for a long course of years, exceptions were taken by the council for the defendant, in order to bring the consideration of the legality or illegality of such warrants before the whole bench of judges, and to receive their opinions on that head.

Such being the true state of things, it was the duty of every man who formed a part of the legislative body of this kingdom, to wait the decision of the judges, without attempting to interfere, or to influence it by any means whatever. If by the result of their judgment such warrants were declared to be illegal, every thing was already accomplished which the love of liberty could desire; and it would

Falshood; a circumstance sufficient, in this æra of opposition, to insure it that general sale, which the *Publisher* assures us it has actually met with.

The present ministry, upon a review of all our circumstances, saw, that without some very extraordinary care of our finances, our

would be a rank absurdity to pretend to secure, by a vote of the house of commons, one part of the legislature only, what already existed in its full force. On the other hand, if it appeared from the opinion of the judges, that such warrants were legal, it became the indispensable duty of every friend to liberty and the constitution, that some law should be instituted by which they were to be made illegal, in order to establish the security of the persons and papers of the subject. That such were the opinions and designs of the chancellor of the Exchequer, of the ministry, and of those who voted on that side of the question, will evidently appear by that which is to follow; and it will be evident also, that your sentiments were diametrically opposite thereto.

Mr. Wilkes, whose conscious guilt would not permit him to stand the decision of the laws, had fled from justice to seek an asylum in France; and the trials in consequence of his being accused of libelling his King, and blaspheming his God, were to come before the proper tribunal.

Things being thus circumstanced, though but one amongst you had the hardiness to pronounce a negative to his guilt of libelling, and to his just expulsion from the house of commons, you vainly imagined, that by sinking the name of Wilkes, and by displaying the banner of sedition, with name of, liberty and no seizure, written upon it, the cause of freedom would appear to animate those measures which malevolence, the lust of dominion, and the resolution to serve him whom you were ashamed to name, had incited you to adopt. You conceived, that if the house of commons should vote such general warrants to be illegal, that it might serve your blasphemous minion in a double view, it might influence the jury on his trials, and even some of the judges who were to deliver their sentiments on the legality or illegality of general warrants; and with this design only the question was brought into the house. This is evident from your declarations at that time, "*That you had no intentions either to censure or to punish the authors of them.*" And this seeming tenderness was affected, because you knew yourselves and favourites were obnoxious to the same accusation, and you hoped it might facilitate the obtaining the vote.

That this was your real design was easily discovered; and one gentleman, the honesty of whose sentiments gave dignity to the roughness of his expressions, declared, that had he the honour of sitting on the bench of judges, he would regard a vote of the house of commons no more than that of a company of drunken porters. His reason proceeded from the love of freedom and of the constitution. He knew, if that house assumed the power of explaining the laws, otherwise than

our national credit must absolutely perish; and with it our importance in the eye of all foreign powers.

The great dissipation that had prevailed during the late war, made saving plans indispensibly necessary: and all schemes of that

than by new acts of parliament, and of influencing the judgment of the executive part of the legislature, that from that moment, not only property, life, and liberty lay at their mercy, but that the constitution was absolutely subverted.

Besides the above motives, there was yet another which induced you to bring the above question into the house. You perceived that there were some members, who more in love with the name of Liberty, than skilled in the idea of it, and not penetrating your true designs, had conceived the carrying this question, of importance to the preservation of freedom, and were therefore inclined to join you in that vote. By their assistance you fallaciously hoped to become a majority in the house, to force yourselves into place and power, over his majesty and your fellow-subjects; the enjoyment of which alone can appease the malignancy of your opposition, as it formerly did of those with whom you are united, and of those from whom you are descended.

In this expectation, happily for our sovereign and his people, you were disappointed by the well-timed and judicious declaration of Sir John Philipps: that gentleman had determined to oppose your question, because he knew that an attempt, by a vote of the commons, to pre-determine the sentence of the laws, and to influence the judges of them; *pendente lite*, must prove fatal to liberty and the constitution. He had ever been an enemy to such general warrants, and on this occasion expressed his private opinion in the house, and in the strongest terms concerning the illegality of them; but as he saw through the insidiousness of your designs, for which you will never forgive him, and as he knew the sentiments of those with whom he acted, he pledged his honour, that, provided the judges should not determine such general warrants to be illegal, that he would then adopt the most effectual method to suppress the future practice of them, by a bill to render them indisputably illegal.

The effect which this declaration produced, from a man whose veracity has never been disputed, proved fatal to your sinister measures: it did not indeed prevent your endeavours to obtain a vote of the illegality of such warrants; but it removed the veil, which till then had concealed your true designs from the eyes of many members. They were convinced, that the attempt to obtain a vote in preference to a bill, must proceed from the desire of acquiring some temporary and unjustifiable expedient, and not from that of securing the rights and liberties of the subject; for these reasons they deserted your cause, united with those who were determined to establish freedom by law, opposed the question, and defeated your malevolent purposes.

that sort consequently imply inactivity, or as little action as possible; for there is no such thing as moving in any undertaking of importance, or even planning the necessary measures, without great expence, which (if I may use the expression) is, at this time, *poison* to our constitution.

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There remained nothing for you at this time, but to return to misrepresentation, falshood, and calumny; your ancient and inseparable allies. Mr. Wilkes being now found guilty of libel and blasphemy, after a trial as candidly heard and conducted as ever came before a seat of justice, your creatures now give out, that neither the ministry nor the majority had entertained the least idea of bringing in a bill to establish the illegality of general warrants. As this asseveration was perfectly adapted to the seditious disposition of the populace, and was getting ground on their credulity, the same gentleman, who had given his honour for the bringing in the above bill, and who had originally intended to have waited for the determinations of the judges, thought it would prove of more utility to shew the falshood of such assertions at that time, than to delay it.

As the result of this opinion, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the practice of the secretaries of state, in issuing warrants in cases of libels, and to render the use of general warrants illegal. It was then known to all of you, that the chancellor of the Exchequer, and the ministry, were strong friends to this bill.

On this occasion you had the hardiness to declare, that since you had failed in the vote, you had no inclination to passing the bill; and that as the affair was gotten into other hands, you declined all further concern in it.

Thus your falshoods and machinations were openly exposed, and the bill was dropped for that time, till the judges shall declare their opinions on such general warrants; but if they should not determine the illegality of them, a bill will be again moved for, by Sir John Philipps, supported by the ministry, and the liberty of person and papers perfectly established.

Such being the true state of things, let me ask you, who are the friends of liberty; you who would have passed a vote of the commons, in order to influence the judges, and explain the laws to your purposes? or the ministry and the majority, who were determined, that the due course of law should proceed, unbiassed and uninfluenced?

Who are to be deemed defenders of the undoubted and undisputed birth-rights of the subject, you who rejected the bill to make general warrants illegal? or those who by law would have established, and still determine to establish, their illegality, should the judges entertain the least doubt on that head?

Is there any thing more dangerous to this constitution, than an increasing power of the house of commons? There is no judge in the courts of justice, who will refuse a writ of Habeas Corpus to any man who has been seized by ministerial power; and yet we have seen that writ denied by judges, to a man who was imprisoned

It was therefore absolutely necessary for the ministry, in our present circumstances, to lay it down as a rule not to be deviated from, on any consideration, how flattering soever, that no enterprize was to be listened to, which required what the nation could not spare: Till a more prudent oeconomy had healed those breaches that Mr. Pitt's prodigality had made in the public purse, the nation would not, and indeed they could not, submit to more taxings.

But,

prisoned by order of the house of commons. What lover of liberty would wish to augment the powers of that house?

Ask your veterans in ministerial mischief, whether they can mention the time in which a chancellor of the Exchequer, and the administration, have intended an act so essential to the existence of liberty, as that of making the general warrants of a secretary of state illegal? and of extirpating that practice in which those veterans and their predecessors have so long and so wantonly indulged themselves, to the destruction of right and liberty? As no instance can be brought of similar attachment to the promotion of personal freedom and security of property, is it not audaciousness in extreme, to accuse the present ministers of having extended the prerogatives of the crown?

If gentlemen have been dismissed his majesty's service, for attempting to obtain, by a vote of the commons, an influence on the judges, to pre-determine the judgment of the laws, and for opposing a bill which was to establish the subjects rights and liberties; have they not in fact been dismissed because they were enemies to the laws, freedom and constitution of the realm? and is not the sovereign who shews his displeasure of such conduct, the father of his subjects? Have those constituents been truly instructed in the preceding circumstances, who in their thanks to their representatives, on the occasion of this question, have declared, *their behaviour worthy of the unblemished integrity which they had always manifested*? Can there exist in reality a more sarcastic sneer on the behaviour of any man, who refused a bill to ascertain the illegality of general warrants, than that in an address of thanks on that head it should be said, *that till such warrants are declared to be illegal, the glorious Revolution is left imperfect*. Certainly this had been understood as rank irony, had it not been known, that this address was written by yourselves, and sent to the constituents for their signing.

In this manner, Gentlemen, I have presumed to examine into your conduct on the preceding question; and I fancy it will be evident to all unprejudiced persons, that it contained not the least tendency to the advancement of national right and liberty, and that you had no intentions that it should, in bringing it into the house of commons.

It is now submitted to your choice, either to be considered as totally ignorant of the nature of your undertaking; or as absolutely resolved to impose on the understanding

But, nevertheless, no necessary precaution has been omitted: the Army has been kept on a respectable footing; dispositions have been formed for reducing our new acquisitions into the form of American-British provinces; proposals for improving them encouraged; a proper attention has been paid to our Fleet; the building of ships of war has proceeded; and nothing has been neglected, that could contribute to the security and aggrandizement of Britain, which could be effected without encroaching too much on the near exhausted Purse, and nearer exhausted credit, left us by the late expensive War.

There are, however, a set of discontented spirits among us, that make it the only business of their life to disturb an administration, which acts in this prudent and regular manner, that they may once more have an opportunity of enriching themselves, by plundering a well-meaning, but too credulous people; whose daily occupations, or whose natural endowments, will not permit them to detect the falshood of those pretences that are made use of, in order to inveigle them into an uncautious clamour for measures, the pursuit of which would be attended by the worst of consequences. That factious tribe keeps up a constant cry without doors, against the wisest resolutions that are taken within. Nay, they arraign proceedings of the Crown, that are grounded on unquestioned prerogatives, which have been *always* acknowledged to belong to our Kings.

derstanding of your fellow-subjects. Such is the faithful picture of your opposition, and such the true idea of your patriotism!

Even beyond almost the stretch of hope, I have lived to see, for the first time, a sovereign who has no desire but to make his subjects happy; a ministry, and majority of the commons, zealous to promote, and an opposition yearning to destroy the laws, liberties and constitution of their native land. But I must do these opponents justice, they are still consistent; they continue the same pursuits in different situations; and whether in or out of power, incessantly labour to accomplish the same destruction."

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The power of the Sword, and, with it, the government of the Army, has been, again and again, recognised by the parliament to reside in the Crown. And it never has been doubted, that his majesty, in his quality of captain-general of the forces, may, at his pleasure, grant and revoke the highest and lowest commissions in the army; upon the same principles, and for the same reasons, that any person may revoke a power of attorney, or other authority, to represent him, or act in his stead. For all military authority is vested in the King by law. It is his by the direct and immediate operation of law: and he may parcel it out as he pleases to his delegates; and recall, when it suits him, powers which are only held during pleasure by his delegation.

The bad consequences which would be unavoidably attendant upon an independent army, are so manifest, that, till of late, nobody ever thought of censuring Majesty for military disposals of regiments, companies, or higher commands. The King, to be sure, by our constitution, has as good a right to grant and revoke military commissions, as any military man can have to any right or privilege whatever. And it is most certainly as great a violence upon the same constitution to find fault with, or exclaim against, these acts of royalty, as it would be to behave in that manner to any member of parliament, for or on account of, his votes and proceedings in the house. The prerogatives of royalty, and privileges of parliament, are equally under the protection of the same laws, and equally a constituent part of the same constitution: and as no man is liable to be called to account for his vote in parliament, or for his opinion on any question that comes regularly before the house; neither is the King, or his ministers, obliged to give reasons to any man, or set of men, whatever, for his or their conduct, in affairs of the army: yet the displacing of general Conway was made a great subject of complaint; although, indubitably, the King was as well entitled to dismiss Mr. Conway from the army, as Mr. Conway was to vote as he pleased in the house.

But it is amazing to observe, how different the malecontent humours of these days are, from what was called the *popular torrent* in former times. In the reign of king George the First, and the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole, the great cry of the *Quakers* was, That pensioners and placemen, and, in an especial manner, officers of the Army, ought to be excluded the house, and declared incapable to elect or be elected. Now it would seem that nothing can please the discontented party, unless such officers of the army, as are members of the house of commons, shall be declared to have a *FREEHOLD in their COMMISSIONS*, while they sit in the house. How unaccountable is this opposition of temper! and to what origin shall we ascribe complaints, of a nature so very contrary to each other? But it is not to be doubted, but all impartial persons will be satisfied with the appointments of our *Constitution*, and in no way censure the King, or his ministers, for acts manifestly justifiable by *Reason* as well as *Law*.

Besides, as there were other gentlemen of the army, that joined the minority in the same votes, that were *not* displaced, from whence does it follow, that Mr. Conway was deprived of his places, *merely*, or *at all*, on account of any thing that passed within the impenetrable walls of St. Stephen's chapel? Let the advocates for this gentleman examine his behaviour *without* doors, and see whether there was any cause for his dismissal there.

But several incidents that happened in Mr. Wilkes's affairs, inclined many persons to suppose, that matters of that importance merited a legislative enquiry; yet, as both parties were agreed on *principles*, and on the *illegality* of the warrants and misdemeanors (though *customary* in all the preceding administrations) that were supposed to found the propriety of a parliamentary adjudication, it seemed to many, and indeed to *most*, that there was no sort of occasion to assume the consideration of transactions in a sovereign assembly, which could be properly

properly judged in Westminster-hall. There was no occasion to have recourse to *extraordinary* remedies, while those that were *ordinary* appeared sufficient, or rather could not fail to give a proper relief. Nothing but a reason to doubt the honesty of our jurors, or the abilities or integrity of our judges, could warrant the taking out of their hands a piece of work, which was properly theirs, and the very business for which they are appointed by the Constitution. To have taken such a step, without such a cause for it, would not have been preserving, but encouraging innovations in, that Constitution, whose safety is the pretended care of the flaming Patriots of the *Coterie*.

These alterations, however, did not prevent the ministry from proceeding in the great works of Peace; curtailing all superfluous expences in the Treasury, Post-office, and departments of the Excise and Customs, &c. discharging our foreign Armies, and German Subsidies; relinquishing secret Service-money, and Votes of Credit; those engines of corruption in former administrations! visiting our ships and stores*, and, in few words, putting in practice every method that the most intense application could devise, to lessen our annual expence, and put the nation in some tolerable way to perform the public business, without either annually contracting more debt, or further burdening, with taxes, an exhausted people.

This management succeeded so well, that the national affairs proceeded without a new Lottery, or a new Tax; to the great disappointment of the Minority, who had vainly hoped, that the ministry would have been indispensibly obliged to af-

* In justice to those who preside over the naval Affairs, it should be remarked, that lord Egmont, accompanied by lord Carysfort, &c. has made a thorough enquiry, *on the spot*, into the state of the yards at Portsmouth, Deptford, Sheerness, Woolwich, &c. and inspected the victualling stores, and the stores in the building yards: a step (necessary as it was) which no other first lord of the admiralty has ever taken since the death of Sir Charles Wager! a step which will be attended with many advantageous consequences to the marine and the public!

ford them some fresh topic for displaying their malicious eloquence, by making use of both expedients: but they were *cruelly* mistaken—other less heavy means were taken to supply the necessities of the state; and other less burthensome methods are under consideration, to extricate the public from that load of oppression, under which the enormous prodigality of Mr. Pitt's administration has thrown them.

By a steady attention to every natural resource which our circumstances afforded, the ministry shunned this rock, upon which their enemies falsely supposed they would have split; and in the public papers appeared, the several articles of which the *Supplies* consisted; together with a fair account of the *Ways* and *Means* by which they were raised; that every person of common sense might judge the reasonableness of the *former*, and the propriety of the *latter*.

This candid conduct, however, could not pass without censure, and out comes the *BUDGET*; charging the administration with inaccuracy, want of a competent knowledge in the science of Finances, and fraudulent intentions to impose on the public, by false pretences of having paid off 2,771,867*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* when, in fact, no such thing was really done; but, on the contrary, a deceptive scheme formed, to entangle some *future* administration, by throwing upon *them* the burden of providing for the payment of debts, which *this* had untruly pretended to have discharged.

Though no accusations can be more false, yet as there may be many too weak to see through the flimsiness of the author's reasonings, and the pamphlet has had a tolerable run, I shall spend a few pages, in order to expose, in a proper light, the fallacy of his arguments.

There is not the smallest pretence for the Writer of the *BUDGET* to alledge, as he confidently does, that the ministry intended a deceit by that advertisement, or to claim an undue
merit

merit either from smuggling cutters, or from a casual increase of the Excise, or other revenues, which have enabled them to act in that tender manner to the nation. They fairly set forth the fact. This author did not, by any *secret* intelligence, find out, that the Exchequer bills already taken by the Bank, to be circulated upon their credit, to the amount of 1,000,000 *l.* was one day to be brought to the nation's account; or that the new Exchequer bills, issued instead of the old, amounting to 800,000 *l.* were to be provided for next year. This was *apparent* upon the face of the advertisement. Nor was it owing to the uncommon strength of his *genius*, that the manner in which the administration treated these two articles, was discovered to be only productive of a temporary expedient. The advertisement *proclaimed* it. But in book-keeping, and propriety of speech, every obligation is said to be paid, when it is taken up, and another given in its room. It was not to be supposed that the ministry could, by their *breath*, annihilate this 1,800,000 *l.* but, by these means, they disposed of it in such a manner, that it became no more a stumbling-block in the way of the public measures; and so disposed of it too, as not to be under the necessity of creating, to answer this purpose, any borrowing *job*, tax, or lottery, to encourage in the nation the mischievous humour of gaming. This year's accounts were fully discharged of that sum; and, therefore, with respect to them, it was *entirely* paid. But whether this method of reasoning be just or not; and whether there is, or not, an impropriety in saying, that this 1,800,000 *l.* is paid, yet there is no deceit in the Averment; because the sentence, in which it is said to be paid, tells us *how* this is done; *viz.* by the Bank's undertaking to circulate the old Exchequer bills, to the amount of one million (which, with respect to the creditors, is full payment) and by issuing new ones instead of the rest; so that the fact appears evident (as it really is) by the advertisement, without any colouring or deceit; and, consequently, there was no foundation for pretending that any imposition was designed by the publication of that account. That

the ministry have judged rightly, as to the growing produce of the Sinking Fund, I shall shew by and by.

There was as little room to suppose too, that the ministry aimed at *arrogating* to themselves any *undue* praise, with respect to the casual increase of any of the revenues from whence the Sinking Fund arises. But, I hope, it might, notwithstanding, be *lawful* for them, to give the nation the pleasure of *knowing* this increase; and, at the same time, set forth the means which they had used to contribute towards this noble end; by the fitting up, and putting into employment, the smuggling cutters.

Every man of sense sees, that the customs on Tea *must* be raised by this salutary scheme; for, smuggling is so much discouraged *thereby*, that the *RECEIVERS*, I mean the shopkeepers on shore, who depended on this supply for their customers (and I am sorry to say, there are too many such unfair traders) being sensible of its precarious nature, must take care to provide themselves otherwise with a fair stock, in order to supply the deficiency this occasions.

These cutters also prevent the clandestine importation of wine and spirits, which is attended with the same additional advantages to the revenue, resulting from seizures and duties; and many foreign manufactures are also hereby precluded from being run into the kingdom.

Every man therefore, that has the least regard to his country, ought to extol a measure so well suited to promote its felicity, manufactures, and commerce; besides, that it keeps ready at hand a sufficient number of expert sailors, well inured to the public service, and hardened for warlike expeditions, by frequent encounters (at any rate frequent expectations of encounters) with desperate gangs of smugglers.

This

This measure also greatly increases the *number* of sailors (a consideration of great importance to this commercial kingdom;) for the merchants wanting in their service those that are thus employed, must supply their places, by hiring an equal number of landmen; who, by these means, in a few voyages, acquire a sufficient degree of knowledge in steering, handing, reefing, and other matters that qualify the common seaman: and some of the most ingenious of these, by applying themselves to the study of navigation, soon become able to conduct a vessel all over the world. These are the benefits the nation receives from the smuggling cutters; so extensive and important a concern, that every man of ordinary understanding, if he does justice to this ministry, must praise them for adopting a scheme, as well beneficial to the kingdom as the revenue.

But, insists the BUDGET, it doth not still appear, that the seizure of one million and four hundred thousand pounds of tea, or bringing that quantity to pay duty, can increase the Sinking Fund to the extent of 391,000 *l.* I'll shew him then, that he may learn to speak more sensibly on this subject, the next time he writes.

Suppose this tea, at an average, to be worth ten shillings a pound, then the government's share of the seizure, being the one half free of charges, amounts to 350,000 *l.* and *much more* than 41,000 *l.* (the remaining sum) will arise from attendant penalties, as I will presently shew. But suppose the tea seized worth *only* eight shillings a pound at an average *, the government's share (reckoned as before) amounts to 280,000 *l.* and even *then* the residue (being 111,000 *l.* to make up 391,000 *l.*)

* This will be found to be extremely low, when it is considered, that it better answers the purposes of the smugglers to run the *best* teas; and that the seizures, for the most part, are disposed of in distant parts of the country, where this commodity, in the general, brings from 15 to 20 *per Cent.* more than the same sort at the public sales in London,

will

will be easily found to arise from concomitant forfeitures of other goods, vessels, materials, furniture and apparel.

The author of the BUDGET ought to have considered, that when the advertisement said, "the Sinking Fund had increased this year 391,000 *l.* by an addition of 1,400,000 *lb.* of tea, having, by means of the cutters, been brought to pay duty," that the produce of the *whole* seizure is placed to the *same* account, and goes under the name of *Duty*. It is true, 1,400,000 *lb.* of tea, paying the *mere* price of duty, could not amount to that sum; but so much tea seized, and sold at only eight shillings a pound, must, as I just now said, produce to the government [for the seizer pays out of *his* moiety *all* the charges of sale, &c.] the full sum of 280,000 *l.* being the clear half of the produce; and the concomitant forfeitures will give the residue of the 391,000 *l.* This may be clearly shewn. There are often seized, along with the Tea, ships, cargoes, and several valuable commodities; all of which being forfeited, with the tea so taken, the produce of those things are placed to the account of the customs of *that* article, and applicable to the *same* purposes. We have now only to see whether the attendant penalties may be reasonably supposed to make up the deficient sum; at reckoning this 1,400,000 *lb.* of tea to be sold at only eight shillings a pound on an average: for, were it sold at ten shillings a pound, they would, *undoubtedly*, make up *much more*. In the southern parts of this Island, the smuggling vessels are not, indeed, of any considerable worth; but in the northern seas, where our cutters mostly ply, there are ships of great value, in the Swedish, Danish, and Dutch trade, &c. that often become liable to forfeiture for this misdemeanour; and in some cases of seizures, by stat. 5 Geo. I. cap. xi. *besides the loss of the illicit goods*, the master, commander, or owner of the ship, incurs the *farther* penalty of *treble* the value of the goods so taken.

The BUDGET, in page 11, says, "I beg to know by what kind of arithmetic the Treasury would persuade us, that the addition

" addition of 1,400,000 *lb.* weight of Tea, would yield to the
 " customs 391,000 *l?* " If he has *any* understanding, he may
now see by *what* arithmetic. The tea, at no more than eight
 shillings a pound, produces to the government 280,000 *l.* and
 the consequent forfeitures give the *residue*. What a Tyro in
 these matters is Mr. Budget, to reckon the produce of
 1,400,000 *lb.* of seized Tea, at no more worth to the govern-
 ment than the *mere* duty of so much tea duly entered! — *O te,*
BOLANE; cerebri Felicem!

From these considerations it *plainly* appears, that there is no
 falsity or inconsistency in asserting, that the seizure of one mil-
 lion and four hundred thousand pounds of tea; or, *which is the*
same thing, bringing it to pay duty, with its concomitant ad-
 vantages, have increased the customs to the extent of 391,000 *l.*
 On the contrary, nothing can appear more probable, inasmuch
 that it might rather be reasonably supposed, that such immense
 seizures would rather have advanced the Sinking Fund to a much
 greater extent.

I shall now proceed to enquire if there is, as the BUDGET
 asserts, any impropriety in supposing, that the growing produce
 of the Sinking Fund will, this year, amount to 2,000,000 *l.*
 because, if this supposition is justifiable, the ministry cannot find
 themselves mistaken: (as he declares they will be) in their ac-
 counts at the end of the year; and, of consequence, ALL will
 then be performed in favour of the public, which the adver-
 tisement gives us ground to expect; for there is no other arti-
 cle depended on, in the Ways and Means of this year, which
 is in the least liable to any uncertainty, or even objected to in
 that light by the author of the BUDGET.

In order to come at a certainty, in this point, we need only
 consider, that the revenues of Excise and Customs, and every
 other revenue from whence the Sinking Fund issues, will ne-
 cessarily increase by reason of the prodigious extent of com-
 merce, consequent of Peace. That this *has* been the case *last*

year, and therefore that it *will* be so *this* year, is ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN; since nothing can be more clear than this conclusion, That the same cause remaining, and rising in activity, must necessarily produce a *similar* effect *this* year, to what it so agreeably occasioned in the *last*.

The preceding year's increase of the Sinking Fund, could not be pretended, with the least degree of plausibility, to be owing to imports from the restored islands; for that was all, to a trifle, entered for exportation, and actually exported; so that, indeed, the *nation* was thereby enriched, but the increase accruing, by that means, to the *customs*, was quite trifling; and as to the importation of wine from Portugal, it is utterly impossible that *that* importation could have raised the customs 100,000 *l*. So that it is manifest, that the increase of our revenues, *last* year, is to be attributed only to those permanent causes consequent of peace; which will, of course, operate *this* year more strongly than it did the *other*.

We all know that the East and West Indies contribute greatly to our customs: and that the imports from thence will be larger than last year, is as certain as any fact can be, before it comes to pass. In short, we cannot be more certain, that the clock of St. Paul's, or that some clock in London, will every day strike at, or about, noon, than we are of this futurity: for no man of sense can imagine, that the great quantity of shipping employed by the East India company, are intended to return empty; nor can he suppose, that the great number of negroes imported, and daily importing, to the West Indies, since the peace, are bought up in order to pick their teeth, and indulge in idleness, upon those islands. No! Be the cargo what it will that goes out in the ships sent to the East Indies, we are certain, that those ships, or so many of them as are not swallowed up by the waves, will return full of merchandizes, which will keep up and increase our customs. The military operations in the East Indies will never divert the company from their main object, Commerce, by which alone they can support those operations. The return of empty ships

ships might slacken, but could not quicken; their warlike proceedings. Nothing could be productive of such events (as either that those ships should remain in the East Indies, or bring nothing home) but an absolute bankruptcy of the company; which no wise man will say, there is any cause to expect. For nothing less than an absolute impotence would restrain a trading company from so beneficial a measure, as that of sending back their ships full of the valuable commodities of the East. And, notwithstanding the great import of negroes to the West Indies, the negro trade proceeds more briskly than ever; inso-much, that the price of slaves has risen 25 *per Cent.* since the peace. The labour of these slaves must come home, and increase our national revenues, as well as the fortunes of our merchants.

Whatever branch of commerce, foreign or domestic, we examine, the same promising prognostics insure us a growing revenue. Our home manufactures are in a no less flourishing condition than our foreign trade; so that any man that can suppose, that our national revenue *this* year, will be LESS than what it was the *last*, must give up all pretensions to judgment and common sense. Computations by average, are of no use in this case. They are of no use, wherever the causes of increase can be fairly pointed out, and proved, to be on the *growing* hand; which is very plainly the condition of every branch of British trade, from whence our revenues issue. Could we, indeed, suppose, that to please the Club in *Albemarle-street*, our merchants, ship-builders, carpenters, and various artisans, would suspend their respective employments, we might then indeed believe, that the duties and imposts of excise and customs, and other ordinary branches of the revenue, would be less this year than the year before. But till such a foolish fancy can enter our brains, the author of the BUDGET must forgive us for supposing, in compliment to our senses, that the public income will be much GREATER this year than the last; and, of consequence, that the ministry will, at the end of this year, find cash in hand, over and above the supplies,

supplies, which might alleviate our burdens the next;—provided, indeed, annual savings were not obliged to be employed upon discharging the enormous debt, lavishly contracted by Mr. Pitt in the late war.

This author arraigns the ministry for some other causes; the chief of which are, That they pretend to levy the supplies without a tax; when, in fact, their weak conduct has laid a heavy tax upon the monied interest of 15 *per Centum*; the stocks having fallen so much by their means. *2dly*, That they falsely pretend, that the peace-establishment of the army is now less than it was after the former peace; and, by keeping up an over-proportion of officers, manifest their suspicions of the stability of the peace, though they affect to call it permanent. *3dly*, That they untruly assert, that two millions seven hundred and seventy one thousand eight hundred and sixty pounds, of the debt contracted in the late war, is paid or provided for; when, in fact, no such sum, over and above the ordinary expences of the year, is either paid or provided for: and, *5thly*, That the navy debt, always provided formerly out of a particular fund, is, by the *late* ministry (lord Bute's) thrown upon the Sinking Fund, and by *this* administration kept there. Of each of these charges, I shall treat in course.

As to the *first*, *viz.* The fall of the stocks 15 *per Centum* below *par*, which he *affirms* to be owing to the weak conduct of the ministry, I answer, That it is *alleged*, but not at all *proved*, in any degree, that this misfortune is owing to the conduct of the ministry. That the stocks are fallen since the peace is certain; but if the cause is questioned, I would ask, whether is it reasonable to ascribe it to a ministry, that borrowed by millions every year, and taxed the drink (I had almost called it the meat) of the poor of London so unmercifully, or to a ministry that has provided for the national expence, without borrowing *jobs*, *lotteries*, or *taxes*? An impartial person would answer, that if there is any failure in the public credit, it ought to be laid to

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THEIR charge, that *stretched* it to the *utmost*; not to theirs, whose frugality tends to *revive* it immediately, and, *in time*, pay off the *Debt* itself. Besides, if the falling of the stocks *is* to be considered as a tax, it is a tax laid on by the *Albemarle Club* and their *Agents*; who, like this writer, exert their utmost to impress the people with wrong ideas of those national measures, that ought to meet with the most universal approbation. To *them* is to be imputed that mean opinion of the present methods used for supporting and preserving our credit; for *they* are the persons that propagate those false apprehensions: and if their votaries in the monied part of the nation, suffer by their own adopted tenets, they are *felones de se*: They suffer by their *own hands*.

As to the *second* allegation, viz. That the army is greater than after the last peace; and that the over-proportion of officers kept on the establishment, is a tacit acknowledgment of the instability of this greatly extolled peace; I reply, That the army at the last peace *was larger* than at present; that security has ruined many a nation, but a superfluous cautiousness never brought along with it any prejudice to any kingdom. Prudence commands us to keep ourselves for ever on our guard; lest we *tempt* others to do us hurt, by presenting them an *occasion* of effecting it with impunity. Whatever *promising* appearances are attendant on our present situation, we ought not to *uncover* our breasts to those that *have* been our foes. The protection which the subjects have a right to require from the government, forbids such ill-judged conduct; and, if proper means were not taken to provide against an unlooked-for rupture, the *Albemarle-street Club* would be among the *first* to complain. They ought not, therefore, to *censure*, or put mis-constructions upon a conduct; which, on any event, is dictated by the most attentive discretion.

As to the *third* charge upon the ministry, for setting up false pretences, whereon to build an unmerited fame, I answer, That

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by looking over the account here below * of this two million seven hundred and seventy one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven pounds, it plainly appears, *in whole*, to relate to the *War*, and mostly, the GERMAN branch of it; and consists of articles incurred in the preceding years, not provided for by parliament; so cannot be deemed as part of our ordinary expences; unless, by those who look upon *War*, and the *German* war in particular, as an ORDINARY burden of state. The Navy Debt, Extraordinaries, Deficiencies, *Dedommagement*, &c. are so plainly *relative* to the WAR, and *occasioned* by it, that it is hard to understand what the author of the BUDGET means, when he calls these the *ordinary* expences of the year. Expences, indeed, they are of *this* year; that is to say, it is (too unfortunately for us!) true, that we must *this* year provide for these expences; but it is manifest, that the *whole* of them was incurred during the war, so cannot be considered as a part of our *ordinary* expences of *this* or *any other* year; since we are subjected to them by past operations of an extraordinarily expensive war, entailed upon the nation BY THE PATRONS OF THE BUDGET.

As to the *fifth* charge, *That the Navy Debt always provided for, formerly, out of a particular fund, is, by the late ministry, thrown upon the Sinking Fund, and, by this, continued on it*, the answer is (for the kingdom in general) too unfortunately obvious. They ought to answer for it, who anticipated all our funds, and threw us into ten millions of *unfunded* debt, by the

	£.	s.	d.
* German Extras	500,000	0	0
Navy Debt	650,000	0	0
Army Extraordinaries	987,434	15	6
Deficiencies of Land and Malt	300,000	0	0
Dedommagement to the Landgrave of Hesse	50,000	0	0
Deficiency of Funds to be replaced to the Sinking Fund	147,593	18	0
Deficiency of Grants for 1763	129,489	0	0
Advance in consequence of Addresses	7,350	0	0
	2,771,867	13	6
		most	

most enormous prodigality that Europe ever witnessed! Without new taxes we cannot have a particular fund reserved for the Navy Debt; and the nation has been so bled by former administrations, that they can no longer bear such increasing burdens. The Sinking Fund will soon relieve itself. Its increasing funds are a certain pledge of the restoration of our credit, by a proper system of Frugality: an UNPOPULAR, but, in *our* circumstances, a NECESSARY system of government; which will *gradually*, but *certainly*, relieve us from the merciless hands of those money-jobbers, that, in *former* administrations, preyed on the vitals of the state; but by the vigilant tenderness of the *present* ministry, are precluded from devouring the last remains of national faith and national honesty.

I come now to consider the *primary* view of this author; and, deep as he may imagine his design to be laid, *detect*, *expose*, and *confute* it. Page 19, he says, "I have now gone through the topics which I proposed, *originally*, to discuss; but I cannot conclude without a few remarks upon the general state of our affairs." Indeed, Sir, you have *not* gone through *all* the topics you *originally* proposed to discuss; and THAT is the reason you cannot conclude where you are. No—your *original* and *principal* intention clearly was, to INCENSE the LANDED INTEREST against the Ministry, on account of their continuing the land tax at FOUR shillings in the pound, when it had been the rule, in *former* administrations, in the most early dawn of PEACE, to reduce it to Two.

Specious, however, as this argument may be at first sight, it will not, it is to be hoped, delude the judicious part of the landholders, to conceive an ill opinion of, or entertain the least resentment to, the ministry, at this NECESSARY and EQUITABLE measure of government. They will consider that the landholders have, for many years past, paid much less than they ought to have done, provided the amount of their rent-rolls had been *truly* stated in the Freeholders Book. Some few of them, indeed, may pay rather *more* than is adequate to their
real

real rent; occasioned by the VANITY and over-abundant LOY-ALTY of their predecessors, who gave in, at the time of the Revolution, the annual return of their estates LARGER than it *truly* was. But this is not a very common case. In general, the fact is as above represented; namely, that the landholders pay much *less* than they ought. Rents in this kingdom are greatly increased. Farms, that about half a century ago, annually produced to the landlord only *One* hundred and fifty pounds, are, in various parts, now risen to *Two* hundred and fifty: and, notwithstanding this amazing increase of rent, those estates are charged in the freeholders' books no more than formerly. Again, in the time of king William, others (and these, it is to be feared, composed the major part of the nation) less fired by *Vanity*, and less animated by *Loyalty*, gave in, on the contrary, an exceedingly *low* account of their inheritance; in-
 so-much that, it is now a well-known fact, that many (very many!) ESTATES, I had almost said many COUNTIES, in this kingdom, do not pay, when the land tax stands at *Four shillings* in the pound, above *Nine-pence* or *One shilling*. So that the landholders, though charged by the legislative power with *Four shillings* in the pound, yet, even during the WAR, have paid, upon an average, scarcely more than *Two shillings* in the pound, of their TRUE rents.

For this reason, equity dictated, that this inequality should, in some measure, be rectified, before any new tax was laid on to burthen their fellow subjects; who, from their personal estates, and various branches of commerce in which they are engaged, have paid THEIR *real* proportions of the public burdens; and there is no just argument to be assigned, why the landed gentlemen should escape with *smaller* payments, than are demanded by the legislature, out of the TRUE yearly returns of their estates.

This point, the ministry, out of tenderness to the landholders, did not care *rigidly* to insist upon, till it appeared that the kingdom, in general, could not be otherwise relieved. But now that the administration are obliged, in their own justification,

to lay the state of the landed interest, in this respect, before the whole community, the BUDGET, *not* the MINISTER, is answerable for any disagreeable consequences that may ensue from the people's being fully apprised of this important truth! If the nation shall *now* INSIST on a thorough reform in this almost universally interesting case, and REQUIRE a new, and perfect account of the *real* rents of the estates all over the kingdom, the CLUB in ALBEMARLE-STREET, that set the BUDGET to work, must answer it to those who may suffer by this delicate enquiry! *Then* it will appear, whose friendship was greatest to the landholders. *Then* it will be seen, whether the MINISTER, whose tenderness induced him to wink at this inadequate tax, or the PATRONS of the BUDGET, who compelled him to his vindication, are most to be blamed for the consequences that may fall, from thence, on the landed gentlemen in general.

Thus, from an impartial view of our present and past circumstances, I have laid before the Public, what, I doubt not, will be found, a sufficient justification of the advertisement that gave rise to this dispute; and a *full* and *complete* answer to the aspersions, thrown by the writer of the BUDGET, on a ministry, whose oeconomical conduct is the only salve that can be laid to the public sores; whose candour places them above every suspicion of falsity; and whose steady pursuits of the welfare of their country, amidst a load of the most virulent calumny, will one day exalt their fame beyond the reach of those who, by a prodigal dissipation of our treasures, laid a foundation for a national bankruptcy; from which, nothing but a *timely* stop to the prodigal schemes they had formed, could have possibly *rescued* us.

P. S. The author of the BUDGET having thought it necessary to advertise, "That the WALLET is NOT wrote by *him*," and "that it is only a *pretended* Supplement to his work;" it requires no other answer than, that, from the strict adherence to *Truth*, throughout the WALLET, it is evidently NOT the Performance of that MISLEADING Writer: and as to its being only a *pretended* Supplement to the BUDGET, that is of a piece with the rest of his assertions. To a Production, which sets before the Public the whole subject of the BUDGET in its TRUE Light; no Epithet can be given *more proper* than that of SUPPLEMENTARY.--- Such a Supplement was absolutely necessary, as well for the sake of *Truth* as *Justice*.

F I N I S.

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